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DREAD SCOURGE OF CHOLERA.

Never Came to America by Way of the Pacific Ocean.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS BLAMED.

Earliest History of the Disease Can be Traced to Bengal—Epidemic Reached the United States in 1848 and Devastated the Mississippi Valley.

The fear of cholera entering the United States by San Francisco seems to have assumed a magnitude in the East. In a special article on the subject the Chicago Times-Herald says

that should the negligence of the captain of the Beloit and of the San Francisco health authorities result in an outbreak of cholera in this country that outbreak will be remarkable for one thing: Never before has cholera come to America by way of the Pacific ocean.

It has always come through Europe, and to a certain extent the history of every European outbreak is the same. When the history of cholera in Europe is studied it will be seen that the British government is responsible for every life and every dollar lost in Europe and America since Bengal, the home of cholera, has been under British rule. Thus the cholera question is a part of the Eastern question, and so far as America and the most of Europe are concerned, it is the most important part of the question.

From the earliest history of the disease an epidemic of cholera in any country outside of India could always be traced back to its home in Bengal. Outbreaks of the disease in Western Asia, in Europe, Africa or North or South America, have always been traceable to pilgrims and their usual routes to and from the shrine cities of Hurdwar, Mecca, Mezched and Kev.

There are two great pilgrim routes from Bengal—the first from Calcutta and other parts of Bengal up the Ganges to the sacred city of Hurdwar, at the foot of the Himalayas, on the direct land route to the Caspian and Black seas and the Russian frontier.

The second is from Bengal through India to Bombay and thence to Mecca. Pilgrims from India to Mezched, the holy city of Persia generally take the route to Hurdwar and Cabul.

Cholera has never originated outside of India; it has never been carried from India to Europe by the direct water route; thus far, it has never appeared in America until after Europe was infected, and every infection of Egypt, Europe or America is traceable to infected pilgrims.

In April of each year there are about half a million of people at Hurdwar. In addition to the pilgrims are hundreds of merchants from Persia and all parts of Western Asia.

Pilgrims go to Hurdwar infected with cholera, or carry to the city the corpses of pilgrims who have died of cholera en route to Hurdwar, thousands die of cholera in the city, and merchants and others become infected and spread the disease wherever they go.

In 1826 cholera was carried from Bengal to Afghanistan and Persia by pilgrims; thence to Orenburg, to the north of the Caspian Sea in 1829, and entered Southern Russia, where it raged in 1830. In 1831 Indian pilgrims carried the pest to Mecca, where it killed about half the pilgrims.

Returning pilgrims from Egypt and Constantinople carried it to their homes, whence it traveled to St. Petersburg, Sweden, Hamburg and Northern Europe. In 1832 it entered France, killed about 120,000 people, crossed to England and Ireland, and came over to Quebec in five ships from London, Liverpool, Cork, Limerick and Dublin. From Canada it came to the United States.

The epidemic, which reached this country in 1848 and devastated the Mississippi valley in 1849, went from Calcutta with some British troops in 1840. Infesting the Chinese and Burmese empires in 1841, it was taken westward to Bucara, whence it spread to Persia and Russia, passed through Russia, and appeared in England in October, 1848. It was already in France, and from there it was sent in two ships to New York and New Orleans in December, 1848. It reached Memphis from New Orleans on December 20th, remained partly quiescent during the winter, and the next spring spread all over the Mississippi valley and westward to California. The fact that it did not spread from Memphis during the winter of 1848-49 must not be taken as evidence that cholera cannot spread in winter, for some of the most violent of Russian epidemics have raged while all Russia was covered with snow.

The epidemic, which had reached this country in 1848, left Bengal in 1850.

It arrived in Teheran in 1852, and went to Russia by the Caspian sea route.

Pilgrims took the disease from Persia to Egypt; it crossed to Italy, killed 12,000 people in Mezzed, went to France and killed 114,000, passed over to England and took 16,000 lives.

In 1854 it reached New York on some emigrant ships. The great epidemic of 1858, which did not spread from New York, though it reached New York in 1857, killed 50,000 in three months.

Reaching France in 1854 it claimed

15,000 victims in two years. Spain lost 100,000 by it in 1854-55; Italy about 50,000 in 1854-55. This epidemic cost Europe 250,000 lives and \$500,000,000, according to Dr. Shakespeare of Philadelphia, who was appointed by President Cleveland to make a special report on it to the United States Government.

For about fifteen years American sanitarians have claimed that the responsibility for the maintenance of cholera in India and for its spread over the world rests entirely with the British Government. It is most significant at this time, when the eastern and cholera questions are troubling the world, that Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal and chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, is hammering the British Government for its responsibility in allowing cholera nests to remain in India, and allowing cholera to escape from India.

Mr. Hart declares that the British Government alone is responsible, and what he says may be taken as the opinion of the majority of the medical profession in England, and of the Committee on Legislation of the British Medical Association, which is a powerful political body in Great Britain, so far as sanitary matters are concerned.

By proper sanitary measures, by rigorous inspection of all pilgrims leaving India, or by prohibiting the pilgrimages when necessary.

Great Britain can wipe cholera off the face of the earth, for no other infectious disease is so easily managed as cholera.

If the United States and the great powers of Europe would take the same interest in preventing cholera and stamping it out that they do in stamping out the infectious diseases of hogs and cattle, and even the parasitic diseases of grapevines and wheat, the oriental pilgrimages would come to an abrupt end and cholera epidemics would be a thing of the past.

MONTHLY MEETING OF Y. M. C. A.

Course of Lectures to Be Delivered During the Winter.

TEMPERANCE CONCERTS AGAIN.

Report of Officers—Dr. Hyde's Visit to Molokai—Educational Classes Commence Next Monday—Increase of Active Members—Gymnasium—Etc.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in their hall last night. There was no meeting in September, on account of the epidemic; this swelled the amount of business beyond the usual amount. A large number of enthusiastic members turned out.

On account of the new gymnasium, forty-two members were added to the roll of active membership.

This number will be greatly increased in the near future, as applications are pouring in.

The educational classes will commence in the new rooms on Monday next. Three nights a week will be given to elementary classes of this branch of the Y. M. C. A. work—two to reading, writing and spelling, and one to grammar and arithmetic.

W. W. Harris will take charge of the book-keeping class, T. E. Petrie of stenography, D. W. Corbett of typewriting, A. L. Colston, M. E., of mechanical drawing, and Prof. E. Cooke of music.

Arrangements will be made for a course of lectures during the coming winter. C. B. Ripley has consented to give a stereopticon lecture on California within a month. He has a hundred slides that will afford Honolulu a great treat. Rev. D. P. Birnie will lecture on "Travels in Eastern Lands." Stereopticon views will be used to illustrate. Other interesting features will be introduced.

The temperance concerts will be resumed. Altogether a most attractive program is being prepared for the winter.

It was decided to classify members according to their respective abilities with the racket. Messrs. Sam Woods, James and Wodehouse were named a committee to make arrangements. After consideration of other matters, the club adjourned.

NO TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Beretania Club Not in Condition to Play—Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club was held in Y. M. C. A. hall last night.

W. L. Stanley, a prominent member, was elected president.

Messrs. E. A. Mott-Smith, W. A. Wall, Frank Vida and Rev. D. P. Birnie were voted active members of the club.

It was decided to have a club tournament in the near future.

Messrs. Sam Woods, H. W. W. Mist and James were chosen a committee of arrangement.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding a tournament with the Pacific Tennis Club.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that the club was not in condition to play the P. T. C. during the present year.

It was decided to classify members according to their respective abilities with the racket. Messrs. Sam Woods, James and Wodehouse were named a committee to make arrangements. After consideration of other matters, the club adjourned.

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LETTER FROM KAUAI DOCTORS.

Fish Caught Outside Honolulu District Allowed to be Sold.

GUARDS REMOVED FROM VALLEYS.

Military to Patrol Nuanu Stream—Modifications Suggested Regarding Guards in Infected Districts Attending Schools—More Taro Condemned, Etc.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Smith in the chair. Present: Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Wayson, Ryder, Members Waterhouse, Keliipio, Lansing, and Health Agent Reynolds. Among the audience were Professor Alexander, president of the Board of Education, Inspector of Schools Atkinson and Postmaster General Oat.

The following communication addressed to President Smith was read from Kauai physicians:

We regret that as some of us did not receive our mail until the 28th ult., we have been unable to sooner lay before you, in a collective and connected from our side of the question in connection with Kauai and the measures adopted to prevent the introduction of cholera.

When we advised that Kauai should have no intercourse with Honolulu while cholera was epidemic there, and that the people should give way to necessity only, we were influenced by the following considerations:

Firstly. The nature and distribution of the population we should have to deal with if cholera became epidemic here. You in Honolulu have a large intelligent population contiguous with the population that is a menace to the public health at such a period, from which you can get, and did get, valuable aid during the epidemic. We, on the contrary, have in our respective communities a large mass of ignorance, prejudice and superstition to deal with, widely distributed, with a comparatively small number of people that we could get intelligent aid from in dealing with such an epidemic as cholera.

Secondly. We have no facilities for dealing with the disease should it come among us. Were we prepared as they are in some countries to deal with it, and if trade demanded it, we should do without quarantine; but, situated as we are, it was incumbent upon us to advise such a course as would make it practically impossible for cholera to get a footing here.

That being so, and as the Board of Health in Honolulu had appointed a Committee of Health in Libue, to whom was given an almost free hand in dealing with the situation on Kauai, we advised that the committee should adopt the longest period of quarantine known to Hawaiian law, viz: eighteen days, partly to intercept cases of cholera with an exceptional period of incubation, and partly to act as a deterrent to traffic.

We recognize and admit the authorities mentioned by the physicians on the Board of Health as placing the limit of the period of incubation of cholera at five days. We admit that such a period would embrace the great majority of cases; but we contend that there are other authorities quite as eminent as those mentioned who state that the incubation period of cholera may be much longer; e.g., Park's Manual of Hygiene, which is the standard work on hygiene in England, India and the Colonies, says (and with your permission we will quote a portion of a paragraph which has a peculiarly apt bearing on the situation as we on Kauai see it): "As the incubation stage of cholera can certainly last as long as ten or twelve days, and there are some good cases on record where it has lasted for more than twenty, it is clear that quarantine, unless enforced for at least the last period of time, may be useless."

An island or an inland village far removed from commerce, and capable for a time of doing without it, may practice quarantine and preserve itself; but, in other circumstances, both in theory and actual experience show that quarantine fails." Ernest Hart, chairman of the National Health Society of Great Britain, editor of the British Medical Journal, and author of several articles on cholera, after a review of various medical authorities places the period of incubation of cholera at from one to fifteen days.

Dr. Roberts of Owens College, Manchester, says that the incubation stage of cholera may run from one to eighteen days, usually from two to four. Leibert, Med. Trans. Berlin, says one to three days, exceptionally one to two, on the average it does not exceed one week, though a period of one or two weeks is by no means rare, a longer time is exceptional of course. We only take into account here those cases which have been collected with the greatest care.

From the above mentioned authorities it will be seen that in asking for an eighteen days quarantine we were asking for more than was necessary to cover the cases of cholera which have an exceptional period of incubation. The duration of quarantine adopted in any particular place depends also on the exigencies of trade. From our insular position, which made perfect quarantine possible, from the fact that it was not necessary, nor did the people of Kauai want to have any intercourse with Honolulu while cholera was epidemic there, as no trade or industry of any consequence on Kauai suffered thereby, and as with a little adjusting of its food supply Kauai could hold out for a long time. We maintain that we were right in asking for a period of quarantine that would cover exceptional cases of incubation and act as a bar to traffic, more particularly passenger traffic. That there was no dis-

tinction drawn between cabin passengers and deck passengers in the matter of quarantine, lies rather with the lay element of the community than with us. It was thought that if any difference in treatment were enacted it would be construed as a racial difference, and that it would engender more bitterness between the natives and the whites.

We do not admit that the irreducible minimum of five days quarantine adopted by the United States authorities has any bearing on, or was at all applicable to the situation here. Five days quarantine is sufficient to intercept most cases, not all; but it would not pay the United States to intercept their traffic to be sure that they catch all cases. Here it was not necessary for a time to have any traffic at all so that there was no justification for incurring the least risk. We do contend that the temporary period of twenty days quarantine ordered by President Harrison in 1892 has a bearing on the situation as it existed here. His proclamation was evidently meant not only to cover cases of cholera with a long period of incubation, but also to act as a check to traffic in the form of immigration, the equivalent of our deck-passenger traffic. If anything, we required the longer period of quarantine more than they did in the United States, as they have facilities for combating cholera; we have not.

That we at first opposed establishing a quarantine station on this island was owing to the well known fact that land quarantine is a failure. It has been well described as an elaborate system of leakages. It was condemned at the International Health Congress at Vienna in 1874 by all the powers except France, and in the Congress at Rome in 1885 it was condemned by all the powers. In conclusion, sir, we beg humbly to maintain that the advice we gave as to quarantine and traffic was, under the circumstances, the best possible. We are,

Yours respectfully,
D. CAMPBELL.
ST. D. GYNAIAS WALTERS.
JOHN WEDDICK.
E. S. GOODHUE, M. D.

Forty-three lepers were ordered sent to the settlement. Two of the number were afterward allowed to remain at the receiving station for a few days longer in order to transact some business matters.

A letter was read announcing that several lay brothers would soon arrive from France for work at the leper settlement.

A communication filled with endearing terms regarding mercy to the afflicted, was read from A. J. Elling, of Georgetown, Washington. He wished to come to Hawaii and look after the lepers; was willing to do so without compensation.

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There was considerable discussion about fish and how the sale should be regulated. President Smith said there could be no objection to dried fish from Hawaii, Molokai and Lanai being sold.

Mr. Lansing favored the sale of fish caught elsewhere than in the district of Honolulu, but only at one place and under close inspection. A person conversant with fish should be named as an inspector.

There seemed to be some doubt as to proving where the fish were caught. Member Keliipio solved the problem by the proposal that all fish brought into the city be accompanied by a certificate showing where and when caught, and by whom. The certificates could be furnished by guards at the different homes.

On recommendation of Dr. Day the Kamehameha school had been granted permission to isolate for a period of five days six scholars from one of the infected districts that desired to enter school.

The physicians favored some modifications being made in the matter of children from infected districts attending school.

President Smith and other members of the Board inclined to the belief that the children would be better off attending school than running around promiscuously.

Professor Alexander said children in the locality of Maunaakea street was in the habit of associating and playing with those from other places.

He saw no good reason why the children should not attend school; there would be no more danger by so doing than allowing association.

The not-to-be downed question of Nuanu stream came up for consideration. An examination had been made by Drs. Wood and Day.

A verbal report by the former favored withdrawing guards from the valleys and substituting military to patrol the stream.

The matter of uniforms and arms would have a salutary effect upon the natives. The present guards were doing well, but could not be seen at a distance, which was considered a drawback. Two guards used a boat and rowed up and down the stream. About the mouth of the stream, near King street bridge, the stream was not as well looked after as it should be.

As the water at School street bridge was not infected, the guard there was useless, and at the request of the physicians was ordered discontinued.

Dr. Wood believed that eight soldiers could guard the stream successfully.

President Smith said unemployed members of the volunteer companies should be used for the purpose of guarding the stream; they had uniforms and should be given the preference.

Speaking further of the stream and matters in connection with it, Dr. Wood said when proper arrangements had been made for guards, he would favor raising the quarantine on this island, perhaps with the exception of keeping guards at the pali and Maunaakea.

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would be better to retain the guards at the pali and Maunaakea for a time; this would better satisfy the people beyond those places.

Before further action was taken on the subject, President Smith wished to know what effect, if any, the infection of certain portions of Nuanu stream would have on passenger traffic between Honolulu and the other islands.

Dr. Wood replied by saying that all countries recognized the distinction between first and second class passengers. The danger was from steerage passengers.

A motion to raise the quarantine on the valleys, to take effect at once, was carried unanimously. Nuanu stream, the pali and Maunaakea will be strictly guarded until further notice.

Dr. Wood thought it would be safe to raise the restriction on children from infected districts attending schools by next Monday, if no new cases of cholera broke out in the meantime.

President Smith's action in condemning an additional taro patch of three-quarters of an acre in the Waipipilo district was sanctioned. This was found necessary in order to dry up patches below. Sulfuric acid was being used to good effect on the patches which had been condemned.

The Board was informed that the committee appointed to ascertain the quantity and value of taro destroyed in the condemned patches would report the following day.

President Smith informed the Board that all employees at the cholera hospital had been dismissed, excepting C. J. Whitney and a guard. The place was in good order and ready for patients if there should be more cases of cholera.

The insane asylum had been in strict quarantine for a week, and as no new cases had broken out, Dr. Smith reported that the quarantine could with safety be raised. This was accordingly voted. The fields about the asylum that were declared infected are now thoroughly dry; there could be no further danger of patients developing cholera by drinking water from the fields.

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President Smith's action in condemning an additional taro patch of three-quarters of an acre in the Waipipilo district was sanctioned. This was found necessary in order to dry up patches below. Sulfuric acid was being used to good effect on the patches which had been condemned.

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Dec. 27 & 31, 1895

HAWAIIAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

Efficient Work Performed—Snug Balance on Hand.

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors on Saturday, provided there are no more cases of cholera in the meantime. The ladies who have undertaken the work and carried it to such a successful termination will be glad to have an opportunity for rest after cessation of the epidemic.

Those who have taken pains to look into the work of the society and examine the methods which have been employed, will certainly give the ladies due credit for what they have done in the interests of the needy Hawaiians. As soon as it was demonstrated the dread disease of cholera was attacking the Hawaiian more than any other nationality, the society was started. Ladies gave up their household duties and hurried to lend assistance to the cause. Contributions flowed in, showing the sanction of Honolulu people to the work proposed. Every one seemed to feel the need of immediate action. On the first day the natives were fed without regard to what persons came to the doors for food. Undoubtedly, there were many who imposed upon the society, but this was soon stopped by the excellent system of inspection instituted soon after. Persons on the outside, totally unacquainted with methods of the society, made rash assertions regarding the undertaking. Many said that the society was using the money subscribed without reference to persons for whom it was intended. The ladies said nothing when these unjust accusations were spoken against them. They continued the work, all the while perfecting the system, until now it is in perfect working order.

At the present time about \$4000 remains in the treasury. By Saturday, the time set for closing the doors of the society, there will remain about \$3000. This will be kept on hand for natives who are in great need and have absolutely no way of obtaining food. The ladies will inquire into their cases and act accordingly. The Hawaiian Relief Society will remain a permanent organization, ready at the first call to continue the work begun and which all Honolulu has learned to appreciate.

SOME ODDITIES.

A Collection of Freaks of Various Kinds.

There is a man in Missouri whose feet are so large he has to put his trousers on over his head.

A West Virginia man is so peculiarly affected by riding on a train that he has to chain himself to a seat to prevent his jumping out of the car window.

People in Madison county, Ky., who have paid their taxes, are entitled to be married free by the sheriff.

Geigersville, Ky., is the birthplace of a boy who was an inveterate tobacco chewer before he was a year old.

An Alabama father has taught all his children to read with their books upside down.

A Mississippi woman who chews tobacco and drinks whisky, thinks women have all the "rights" they need.

A Minnesota girl of fifteen can distinguish no color, everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark glasses to protect her eyes from the glare.

A Maine mother has an old slipper, still in use, which has spanked six generations of her family.

Michigan has a man who is so fat that he can't fall down hard enough to hurt himself. He is known as the human spheroid.

The servants in a school for girls in Connecticut, while cleaning up the rooms after the school closed, discovered 3678 wads of chewing gum stuck about in various places.

A Florida negro is growing fat on snake steaks.

A Mississippi river steamboat roundabout drinks a half-gallon of whiskey a day.

A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently. That is to say, she is now the wife of her husband's father.

A dude in Philadelphia was turned out of the club to which he belonged because he paid his tailor's bill two days after he got his clothes.

An Idaho school teacher enforces obedience with a revolver.

A Baptist preacher in Georgia refuses to baptize converts except in running water.

A Texas preacher threw a Bible at a deacon who started to run away with the collection, and knocked him down the front steps of the church, breaking his leg in two places.—Exchange.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

John W. Mackay Thinks it Would be a Good Investment.

John W. Mackay is a shrewd, conservative business man, who never speaks to hear himself talk, and when he says that a Pacific cable will be built in the near future, it is pretty certain the reasons he may give for it will be sound and substantial ones.

A cable from some point on the Pacific Coast to Honolulu, Australia and Japan has been talked of more during the past two years than ever before. The growth of trade between the North American continent, the Orient and the antipodes has been so marked that a telegraphic cable has become a commercial necessity. Communication by mail requires too much time, and the present method of transmitting messages to countries on the other side of the Pacific by sending them around the world is too expensive.

The difficulties recently experienced in communicating with Hawaii furnish abundant evidence of the necessity of a cable between those islands and the rest of the world. The expansion of commerce between this country and Japan and China means an urgent need for cheaper and speedier ways of correspondence. The volume of business done now is large and all signs point to a rapid and constant increase, so that Mr. Mackay is not far out of the way when he says that even now a Pacific cable would be a good paying investment.

The last Congress did not seem to look with favor upon this country undertaking the work, but Canada is anxious to see it started, and as the British Government looks with favor upon the enterprise it is probable the new cable will be under the control of some power other than the United States. For some reasons, perhaps, this is to be regretted, but to the commercial world, from which largely the patronage will be expected, it will make little difference in whom ownership is vested, so long as the service is cheap, regular and generally efficient.

TO TRAVELERS.

An Unsuspected Cause of Sea-Sickness.

When so many people are traveling about on the water, it may be interesting to note the various opinions expressed as to the causes of sea-sickness. In order that from the many accounts one may determine, perchance, what remedy is most likely to prove available.

It is suggested by a physician who has made the subject one of special study that the effect of the light, the water, and the motion on the eyes may account for many cases of sea-sickness. Patients whose eyes habitually trouble them are said to suffer most severely, and various afflictions of the optic nerve seem to accompany some of the worst sea-sick cases. It has been said that persons who are about to go on the water should provide themselves with dark spectacles, and wear them for a little while; also, that they carefully avoid looking at the water until they are accustomed to the motion of the ship. Some people entirely avoid sea-sickness by what they call getting the rhythm of the vessel. Imaginative people fancy that a ship has a keynote and moves in a strictly regular time. To find this and put the mind in direct action with it will, it is claimed, not only prevent sickness, but will furnish the most delightful and novel set of sensations. One veteran traveler always selects some song with a positive accent. This he gets in his mind and either hums it very softly or mentally keeps the time and tone until entirely accustomed to his surroundings. Of course, there are persons who become ill in tramcars, and sometimes by rapid riding in a carriage. A sick headache is a not infrequent sequence of long drives or very rapid horseback riding. These people have a constitutional weakness that is not to be overcome by any ordinary means. The accent and keynote idea, however, is not only interesting but suggestive, and it would be well worth the attention of those who suffer from this unfortunate malady to make some experiments at the first opportunity.—Family Doctor.

New Labor Commission.

Under the law passed in August creating a new labor commission, the President is directed to appoint three commissioners, who are to serve without pay. The appointments have not been made, owing to the difficulty of securing the services of men who will devote the necessary time to the work required to be done by the commission.

The Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 300 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the most eligible part of the city, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. The facilities of the best public institutions in the vicinity of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management.

Dr. C. L. CLARK, Medical Dept. Dr. G. A. BURGESS, Asst. Physician. Dr. C. CLARK, Business Manager.

Dr. R. H. PLEWNER, San Francisco. Dr. R. H. COLE, San Francisco and Oakland Hospital.

Dr. W. H. MARSH, S. F. & 22nd St., San Francisco.

Dr. R. H. MARSH, San Francisco.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY. OC OBER 11, 1895.

The New York Tribune calls attention to the interesting fact that the new Rhode Island State Capitol in Providence is to be built of Georgia marble and the Georgia State House is built of Indiana marble. Even building stone is not without honor except in its own country.

The Hawaiian for September came out early in October. The history of this magazine is this, that once a month some wag ties the "missionary" tin pan to the Hawaiian dog's tail, and he races up and down the street, yelling, snapping and frothing. The small boys are delighted, the dog rather likes it, and the missionary tin pan is used over again.

"Gloom and not glee characterizes all the public feeling the Bulletin has come in contact with regarding the financial situation."—Evening Bulletin.

WELL said! Evidently the Bulletin has not come in contact with "all" the public feeling. So long as the Bulletin continues to look for financial gloom it will probably find plenty of it. There never has lived a voluntary pessimist who cannot by continually groping about in the "gloom," make himself believe that not only the Hawaiian Islands, but the whole world, is going to the dogs as fast as possible. Until the Bulletin shows some disposition to come out of the valleys and shadows of useless criticism, it will always find all gloom and no glee.

Now that the restriction on fish is raised, we shall have an opportunity to see to what degree the ignorant classes will exercise their common sense and honesty. Should it become known to any person that attempts are being made to bring fish into the city that have not passed the inspection of the Board of Health agents, the fact should at once be reported to headquarters. Hearty co-operation on the part of residents is a factor quite as important now as during the darkest days of the month just passed. In allowing the fish trade to be resumed the Board will do well to adopt, for a time at least, the system in vogue at Waianae of cleaning and rinsing the fish in boiling water before distributing them.

JUDGE WILSON, of Cincinnati, during the trial of an alimony case, recently made the statement that "any man who gives all his salary to his wife is a fool," to which the New York Sun replies: "The best thing many a man can do with his earnings is to turn them over to his wife. If she's a bad woman, unworthy of the trust, God help him! He is a wretched creature. If she is a vain and silly and self-indulgent woman, he has a load on his back which will be likely to keep him down always. A woman to whom a poor man cannot trust his money is no fit wife for him." It all depends on the woman, but it is safe to state that if Judge Wilson's recommendation were put to a popular vote of the married men, he would be snowed under, ten to one.

THE paper which roused the most marked enthusiasm of the scientists at the recent Geographical Congress was introduced by the Norwegian explorer, Borchgrevink, the only navigator who has ever landed on the Antarctic continent. He left Campbell Island, followed the track of Sir James Ross, who sailed in the Erebus and Terror, reached Cape Adair in Victoria Land, passed Possession Island, where Ross landed, afterward returned and landed at Cape Adair, the first landing ever made on a continent twice as big as Europe, which is supposed to cover most of the Antarctic Zone. The Congress passed a resolution recommending the exploration of this Antarctic continent as the greatest piece of geographical work that remains to be done.

THE YOUTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The recently published book, "Queen Victoria's Childhood and Youth," by Mr. Fawcett, gives some strong evidence of the fact that people in high life do not always make up a happy family and that rank and power do not bring peace of mind.

William IV, who disliked the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Queen Victoria, at his birthday banquet in 1836, in the presence of a hundred guests, with the Duchess of Kent seated by his side in accordance with royal etiquette, made a speech in which he spoke of the Duchess "as a person now near to me, who is surrounded by evil advisers, and who is incompetent herself to act with propriety in the station in which she would be placed," if she became Regent. There are several anecdotes given of the coarseness and rudeness of the royal family. Queen Victoria in after years wrote of her uncle, Leopold, who always remained her strong friend and adviser, "it is the name that is dearest to me, after Albert, one which recalls the almost only happy days of my sad childhood." With all the resources of the social world of England at her command, and with the expectation of becoming the ruler of Great Britain, she was not exempt from the small annoyances which makes the life of common people a burden.

LEGALIZING the municipal ownership of telephone systems in England is soon to be settled by the report of a commission of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the claims of the advocates and opponents of the measure. It is stated on good authority that the committee will render a decision against municipal ownership. Many European cities control their telephone systems and an attempt has been made to prove that the service has been cheaper and better in consequence than when in the hands of private companies. On the other hand the English companies have given statistics proving that Great Britain has more telephone subscribers than any other European country, and that the cities of Hamburg and Berlin, where the telephone system is operated by the government, the charges are not sufficient to pay the running expenses. While the companies may have won over the majority of the committee, it is reasonable to predict that the turning over of their lines to the people is only a question of time. Following out their argument it might be said that the annual deficiency in the United States postal bureau is proof that the postal service ought to be turned over to private companies.

IT is now stated that the Government is considering a new form of treatment for Nuuanu stream, the scheme being to continue the wall near the St. Louis College so as to give the stream a straightaway course to the harbor. As has been previously suggested by this paper, this latest plan is undoubtedly the best one from a sanitary standpoint, but it necessitates condemning private property, which judging from the price placed on the property on the east side of the stream will increase the cost to such an extent as to make it impracticable. It would seem reasonable to expect a spirit of magnanimity to obtain among these property holders, in view of the enhanced value of all land in this district in consequence of the Government improvements. If this cannot be, let the original plan be followed. The people are anxiously awaiting the inauguration of the work.

WHEN the various papers of Honolulu agree on a public measure, it can be taken as a foregone conclusion that there is something radically wrong and the community has decided to stop quibbling and see to it that something is done. We are duly grateful for the unanimity with which our esteemed contemporaries have fallen in line with this paper in its suggestions concerning improvements along Nuuanu stream.

BRIGHT, BUT BAD.

Editor C. A. Dana of the New York Sun, says of Wm. Henry Hurlbert, who recently died in Italy:

To the natural gifts of genius an education of extraordinary fullness had been added, making him one of the most accomplished and comprehensive of scholars and the most charming of conversationalists. There was no subject within the range of science, literature, philosophy, or theology with which he did not seem to be familiar; and it would have been difficult to put a question to him in any one of these great lines of human interests to which he could not return an answer. His resources of knowledge and of thought were most remarkable. In many years of intercourse, and under circumstances of every kind, we do not recall an instance of his repeating an anecdote, an observation, or an idea which we had heard from him before. His heart was as affectionate as his mind.

Mr. Hurlbert in 1860 was on the staff of the N. Y. Times, and while there wrote an editorial on the "Elbows of the Miuccia," which became celebrated as the worst mass of "inebriated" jargon ever put into the editorial columns of a paper. The edition was cancelled so far as it could be. He became proprietor of the N. Y. World which he afterwards sold to Mr. Putzler. As a young man he was considered to be without a conscience, in spite of his most extraordinary gifts. A few years ago he took up his residence in England, became prominent as a writer in the Tory party, and through his brilliancy obtained access to the best society. Several years ago he was prosecuted for seduction, and his defense was that the letters which were produced on the trial in his handwriting were not his own, but were forged by his secretary. But he was never able to give an account of this secretary, or give any information about him. The trial was one of the most notorious in England. English society dropped him and he went to America. He was indicted for perjury in London, so he left America and took his residence in Italy. His wife, a charming American, stood by him to the last. For many years he was regarded as the most brilliant, but, unreliable newspaper man in New York.

While there were many redeeming features in Mr. Hurlbert's career, he stands as an example of a large class of bright newspaper writers in New York City whose talents are running to waste on account of the lack of a balance wheel of solid character. The "boys" around the offices know their worth as story writers and are inclined to overlook any eccentricity of person or morals. The sentiment that "he's a good fellow and we hate to see him go under" evidently holds as high a place in Editor Dana's mind as it does among the rank and file of the news writers of New York City.

AT the opening rally of the Ohio State campaign Governor McKinley said, "Shall the Administration of President Cleveland be approved? Do you approve of his attempted restoration of the Hawaiian Queen? Even Democrats disapprove of that, and the Administration has been forced to acknowledge its error. Do you approve of his foreign policy generally? The Democratic State Convention could not withhold a vote of condemnation of that." Ex-Governor Foraker, candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Bries, remarking upon the resolution in the Democratic State platform concerning the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, said, "There is much significance attached to the manner in which this resolution was passed upon the Convention, its rejection, and final adoption. The Monroe Doctrine is American; it is patriotic." Republican condemnation of the present American foreign policy is to be expected; they point out errors and promise freely. The most significant feature which portends a stronger foreign policy whatever party gains the mastery, is the attempt in Democratic conventions to "hedge," without actually condemning in so many words the record of the past four years.

The Kaimitoa is being used as a fumigating box for the freight landed by the China.

GOVERNMENT KINDERGARTEN.

In the local columns of this paper the statement was made yesterday that the "Government kindergarten began work with a good attendance." Although the kindergartens of this city are not now and never have been under the control of the Government we trust that the day is not far distant when the work in these schools will be made a part of the public school system. As has been the case in nearly all reforms, the preliminary labor of proving the practicability of the kindergarten movement has fallen on the shoulders—and pocket-books—of private individuals. In this instance, the thoughtful mothers of this and other progressive countries have demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, the value of the training which is now to be obtained through the child garden. A report made in 1893 shows that of the 9000 children in the kindergartens of San Francisco only three have become inmates of reformatories. A large proportion of this 9000 came from the lower classes that usually furnish the majority of the candidates for penal institutions. For this reason, if no other, any Government can well afford to invest liberally in the kindergarten movement. The city of St. Louis has done it and is satisfied with the result; Japan is also making moves in this direction. It is certainly poor economy for Hawaii with its mixed population and so much depending on the proper education of the children of different nationalities, to let slip a single opportunity that will aid in raising the standards of life of the boys and girls of today who are to be the men and women of tomorrow.

WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

The last report of the Federal Commissioners of Education shows that 65.50 per cent. of the teachers in the United States are women, and that this proportion is more likely to be increased than diminished.

That women are particularly adapted to teach young children has long been recognized, and of late years they have demonstrated their ability to fill executive positions in the higher grades.

But as the old fashioned schoolmaster with his spare-the-rod-spoil-the-child system has disappeared, salaries have also taken a downward tendency. In other words, in this as in other lines where women have taken the place of men, the women have proved a bear on the salary market. They will work for less and, other things being equal, they get the positions. At the present time nearly all the high salaried teachers are men, but as the new woman begins to prove her ability, even the men at the top will have to look well to their laurels.

It is highly proper that the high positions in educational circles should be dealt out irrespective of the sex of the applicants, but the new woman will be gaining a point for teachers generally by maintaining that the price put on her brain power shall not be decreased simply because she is a woman. The standard of remuneration for teachers is altogether too low considering the capital that must be invested by either men or women in obtaining what is virtually their stock in trade.

A SENTINEL at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has the distinction of being the first man in the United States to demonstrate the effects of a bullet from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle recently adopted by the United States army. The sentinel fired on an escaping prisoner at a range of thirty yards. The nickel-pointed bullet passed through the prisoner's skull, then through the trunk of an oak tree eight inches in diameter, and finally buried itself in a knoll to a depth of three and a half feet. Army officers state that the weapon is merciful as well as effective, the hole made in the human skull by the 30-calibre bullet being scarcely larger than the bullet itself. This conclusion is interesting from a technical standpoint, but it is cold comfort for the man who stands in front of the rifle.

LOOSE METHODS IN HILO.

A visitor in Hilo during the recent panic in that place states that the passengers of the Claudine were compelled to bathe in tubs on Cocoanut Island and submit their clothing to fumigation. After eight days of quarantine, they were taken in a scow over to the town, and the male passengers were stripped, stood up in line and washed down with some preparation by the physician, and their clothes again fumigated. The women were treated in the same way. As the people of Hilo who led in this singular crusade felt that the medical authorities of the United States and Europe were incompetent to give advice in this matter, and they were left to adopt their own far-reaching methods, it seems to us that they did not go far enough. Their system was quite too loose, and they have left myriads of loopholes, through which able-bodied germs may enter the homes of Hilo. No passenger should have been turned loose until: First, the stomach pump had been applied six times on the last day, and any sneaking germs forced up and out; second, the head of everyone had been shaved clean; third, every passenger had been skinned, just as the Indians skin their prisoners, but, of course, with a more lofty motive; fourth, instead of washing down each person with some solution, the effects of which soon pass away, the Hilo fire-engine should have played a solution of whitewash on the stripped passengers, and this should be repeated every day for two months; fifth, the clothing should have been burned up instead of being fumigated; sixth, effective measures should have been taken to prevent the diseased fish from the waters of Honolulu harbor from entering Hilo bay, while the fumigated passengers were corralled on Cocoanut Island.

It may be said that this is Hilo's first experience. On the arrival of the next panic she will do better and be more stringent. As an old lady on King street, who has now been living for four weeks only on boiled water and fumigated hard tack, says, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

ANOTHER good deed has been credited to the bicycle. The United States Tobacco Journal charges that during the last year the consumption of cigars has been reduced by 700,000,000 by the wheeling habit, the explanation being that men are not apt to smoke while riding a bicycle. These figures do not tally with those of the United States revenue department, which shows a large increase in the consumption of cigars. Whatever falling off in the consumption of tobacco may be chargeable to the bicycle is probably the result of a man saving his cigar money to buy a wheel, and whatever the cause the result is a good one. Cycling is certainly more healthful and invigorating than the use of tobacco.

Y. H. I. ANNIVERSARY.

Business Meeting Last Night—In a Flourishing Condition.

The regular business meeting of the Y. H. I. was held in Foster hall last night, a goodly number of members being present.

After transaction of routine matters, election of officers was considered. It was decided to postpone such election until next Thursday evening in order to enable the secretaries to furnish statements of the standing members.

Five new members were proposed. Their applications will be considered after the investigation committee passes on them.

Reports showed the Institute in a flourishing condition, with a large and influential membership roll. When started a year ago, only seven members were present at the first meeting. Now the Institute boasts of 120 members, without those who have not yet been initiated.

The anniversary of the Y. H. I. will take place on the 24th of the present month. A musical program, consisting of old Hawaiian selections, will be rendered at that time. This will be a rare treat to those fond of hearing favorite airs of the ancestors of native Hawaiians.

Timely Topics

October 1, 1895.

Below is a list of goods which arrived, ex Australia and will be kept on the Oceanic wharf for shipment to the other islands. Every thing in the list can be shipped without Board of Health permits and the attention of buyers is called to the assortment:

Plated Ware,

Water Closets,

Paint Burners,

Hendry's Mixed Paints,

Hose in all sizes and qualities.

Ideal Coffee Pots,

Bicycles,

Bicycle Lamps,

Metallic Paint in Oil,

Tanks, 3000 to 5000 gals.

Steel Wire Cloth,

Shooting Coats,

Flour Sifters,

Blacksmiths' Bellows,

Wire Mats,

Cutlery,

Feather Dusters,

Hoe Handles,

California Lawn Sprinklers,

Lanterns,

Shovels,

Rice Plows,

W. W. Heads,

Paint Brushes,

Bath Tub Enamel,

Varnishes,

Assorted Hardware,

Dissiton's No. 2 Cane

Knives,

Mill Saw Files,

Sole Leather.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., Ltd.
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,
307 FORT STREET.

Oct 27 & 31, 1895

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Mariposa will be due from the Colonies next Thursday.

The Bishop Museum will be open Fridays and Saturdays as usual.

The merchants are very busy just now filling orders for the other islands.

D. Howard Hitchcock has reopened his classes in drawing and painting.

Kate Field is expected to arrive by the next steamer from San Francisco.

Inspector-General of Schools Atkinson is much improved in health from a trip to the Coast.

E. O. Hall & Son are agents for the Perkins windmills. A number were received by the Albert.

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors Saturday, provided no more cholera cases develop.

Pictures of the participants in the recent bicycle meet are shown at the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

Open meeting of the American League this evening. A. B. Lobenstein, of Hilo, will deliver an address.

Barrels with brass faucets were being delivered to the different schools yesterday. Only boiled water is to be used.

A. Mueller, the chemist, who arrived by the Marie Hackfeld, will go to Makaweli as soon as the quarantine is lifted.

Work on the opera house is to be started as soon as word is received from Mr. Irwin or the San Francisco people interested.

The Hawaiian Relief Society will close its doors tomorrow. Over two hundred people were fed at the central depot yesterday.

Annual meetings of Paauhau Plantation Company and Hilo Sugar Company will be held at the office of W. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd., 10 and 11 a. m. October 14th.

At a private meeting of a committee of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company held Thursday, it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the company November 27th.

The Salvation Army had a rousing meeting last night at their tent on Beretania street. Aside from persons inside, a great many were on the outside listening to the music.

The address delivered by Rev. Douglass P. Birnie before the graduating class of Oahu College has been published in pamphlet form and can be obtained from members of the class of '95.

The Mihahala will be ready to resume her regular route by the end of this or the beginning of next week. Repairs on her boiler will be completed in two or three days. She will go into quarantine according to regulations.

The joint committee appointed to report upon designs for a great seal and department seals, invites suggestions for a great seal of the Republic. A prize of \$50 is offered to the person whose design is accepted by the legislature.

The steamship Kahului, Tyson master, was due to sail from San Francisco September 28th with a cargo of merchandise for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. If the vessel made usual time she should have arrived at Kahului yesterday.

Miss Ida Sturgis, of New Whatcom, Wash., arrived by the last steamer to take a position with Bishop & Co., as typewriter and stenographer. There were several applicants for the place.

Professor Berger will return from his trip to Germany on the Australia of October 21st. Latest news from the popular leader of the Hawaiian Band was to the effect that he was very well and anxious to get home.

Captain Griffiths, of the Albert, is looking for the individual who took a small black-and-tan dog from the vessel shortly after her arrival. The dog was a fine specimen and brought down for Mr. Holdsworth, of Davies & Co. Captain Griffiths went below to luncheon and during his absence the dog was stolen.

If your children are subject to eruptive watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent the attack. Even after the croaky cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. BENS, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

AND HAD NO RETURNS.

"Old about that killing of Smedley, wasn't it?"

"I hadn't heard."

"Yes, took out a \$5000 policy only last week and yesterday was shot and killed."

"Well, some fellows were born lucky. I've been paying premiums for twenty-five years!"—Ex.

FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.

Special Meeting of the Health Board to Hear Committee Report.

BE SOLD ONLY AT THE MARKET.

Greatest Difficulty Will be in Ascertaining Where Fish Comes From—Conditions Imposed—Inspection—Further Action at Session This Morning.

A special meeting of the Health Board was held yesterday to hear the report of the committee appointed the day previous regarding the sale of fish under certain restrictions.

The full Board was present and discussion general concerning the matter. The very great difficulty seemed to be the uncertainty as regards places where fish would be caught, by whom and mode of delivery without danger of contamination.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REGARD TO FISH AND PRODUCTS OF THE SEA OR WATER.

1. The taking of scale fish, shell fish, or any product of the sea or water from any pond, stream, creek, inlet, bay or harbor, or upon the sea to a distance of two miles out from the shore, between Diamond Head Point and Ahua Point, and from the mountains to the sea, is hereby strictly prohibited.

2. All scale fish and lobsters from the waters of Oahu, outside of the above limits, may be exposed for sale in the Honolulu Market, but not elsewhere within the limits prescribed in Section 1, by the observance of the following conditions, viz:

First—Conveyance of said fish, etc., into the limits above mentioned shall be along the public road which is the continuation of King street, at Moanalua, or by the regular trains of the Oahu railroad, or along the Nuuanu avenue and its continuation, or along Beretania street and its eastward continuation.

Second—None of the articles above prohibited shall be conveyed or brought into the prohibited limits by any other route or by sea, except the fish known as kawakawa, aku, abi, malo, puikihi and iheihi, and these on the condition that they are landed at the fish-market and immediately presented for the inspection of the Inspector in Chief.

Third—Each lot of fish above mentioned, before entering the above limits, shall be inspected and obtain a certificate signed by an inspector or guard authorized by the Board of Health, said inspectors or guards to be stationed at points to be designated hereafter on the above permitted routes of entrance.

Fourth—Said certificates shall be given by the carrier or carrier with the articles and in the identical containers specified in said passes to the Inspector in Chief, who will be stationed at the market in Honolulu, and on receiving a permit signed by said Inspector in Chief, will be allowed to expose said fish for sale at such stall or table in said market, as said Inspector in Chief shall direct, and not elsewhere within the prohibited limits.

Fifth—Permits for the sale of fish must be renewed each day.

3. Any parcel or container of fish not corresponding as to container or contents, with the description given by the inspector or guard on the route, shall be liable to immediate and summary confiscation by the inspector at the market.

4. An inspector or guard authorized to grant passes for bringing fish within the limits of Kona, Oahu will be on duty at Moanalua road. On the regular trains coming from Ewa to Honolulu, at the Pali, Nuuanu road and at Waialae, continuation of Beretania street.

5. The Inspector in Chief at the Honolulu market will be on duty for the granting of permits from the hour of 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. each day except Sundays.

Fish from the other islands shall not be admitted unless accompanied by a certificate signed by the purser or freight clerk on the vessel mentioned certificate, and shall be landed only at such port as may be designated by the Inspector in Chief.

7. Any person who shall violate the above regulations shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

The report was a most careful one and showed that much earnest work had been spent in gathering the data for it. It was well received and discussed at length. Further action will be taken regarding the matter at a special meeting of the Board this 8:30 a. m.

Kihohana Art League.

The Kihohana Art League is wide awake and will make a better showing this year than any previous. Fine works of art are now being prepared by members of the League, and the art loving people of Honolulu may expect to see an excellent exhibition in November. Howard Hitchcock, who has recently returned from Hawaii, speaks most hopefully of the future work of the League.

An English Cabinet Minister's full-dress uniform costs \$600.

RUK AND MORTLOCK ISLANDS.

Notes Made by Rev. Price During a Cruise of Morning Star.

SORCERY RESORTED TO BY WOMEN.

Cord and Rope Manufactured From the Cocoanut—Houses Rude and Without Floors—Native Dress—Religious Belief—Superstitions of the Rainbow.

In connection with his report of the tour of the Morning Star through the Mortlock group, made in January and February last, Rev. F. M. Price of Ruk sends the following notes concerning the islands, their products, the manners and customs of the people, and their religious beliefs.]

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

Our general field is the Central Caroline Islands, comprising the Ruk lagoon, the Mortlock group and other islands scattered between and west of these groups. The name atoll is given to the islands which consist of a ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon, with islands here and there on the reef and also in the lagoon.

Ruk has a large lagoon with a mean diameter of twenty-five miles, within which there are about twenty high islands. The mission station is on Uela, a beautiful high island, probably fifteen miles in circumference, having a diversified surface of high hills and numerous brooklets, covered with a thick growth of tall grass and weeds, and in some places with fine woods.

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PITCAIRN AND ITS PEOPLE

Story of a Yachtsman Who Was Blown to Bounty Bay.

GOLDEN AGE STILL LINGERS.

Some of the History of This Ever-Interesting Colony Retold—Welcoming the Strangers—Life in the South Sea Utopia—Variety of Fruits, Etc.

There is a spot on this globe where the golden age still lingers, where mankind exists in primitive simplicity, and peace and security prevail. To be sure its extent is limited and its population scanty, but good things are put up in small parcels, and diamonds are not as large as cobblestones.

Some years ago I was making a yachting cruise, here, there, and everywhere, on board a smart little schooner of 250 tons, named the *Nautilus*. We were about a fortnight out from Sydney, N. S. W., when we encountered a heavy gale of wind from north-northwest that drove us before it under a close-reefed mainsail and a storm jib for three blistering days, during which the weather was so thick that no observation could be got, and we depended almost wholly upon the nautical guesswork called "dead reckoning" which, like the medical guesswork called "diagnosis," is as frequently wrong as right. On the fourth day, however, about noon the sky cleared, and the owner, skipper, and both mates were very busy searching the heavens for our missing latitude and longitude, which were discovered to be somewhere in the South Pacific Ocean, far from any known land and quite out of the track of vessels.

The next morning dawned bright and pleasant, a nice breeze sprung up, tooling us away like the zephyr poets sing about, and about 9 a. m. a tiny object seemed to sprout out of the edge of the horizon like a button mushroom in a meadow. At first we land lubbers thought it was a sperm whale, an ocean mammal plentiful in that region, but as it stayed ever in one place right on our port bow and yet seemed to grow, as it were, out of the sea, we determined it was land of some sort, and were comforted.

Presently the button mushroom became a towering cliff of rugged rock, "spring to the sky." Then the frontage of thick woods clothed the still ascending mass, then a feathery fringe of coco palms enwreathed the base of a mountain, a tiny bay dotted with jutting rocks appeared right ahead, and the crimson folds of a British red merchant ensign fluttered from the top of a denuded hibiscus and was lowered in friendly salutation to our approaching vessel.

Our flag was dipped in acknowledgment, the *Nautilus* was brought to the wind, her fore sail hauled to the windward, and she lay to, gently heaving up and down in front of a scene that looked like the garden of Eden in its most palmy days, before the fruit of Eve's transgression had driven our progenitors out into the world to work for their living.

"What Paradise is this, sprung like Aphrodite from the sea?" I asked, wondering.

"Bounty Bay, Pitcairn Island," answered the skipper; "and a d—d nasty place to be caught in if the weather is foul, for there ain't an inch of solid holdin' ground for an anchor within 3000 miles. Howsoever, the sky looks peaceful, and I reckon we can skirmish about for a day or so while we fill our tanks, get some fresh grub aboard, and give you all a run ashore!"

By this time two smart whaleboats, manned by crews of handsome, stalwart young fellows, brown skinned, bright eyed and lusty limbed, had put off and were dashing toward the schooner, making the spray fly in arches from their bows. In a minute they were alongside and leaped on deck with a merry greeting.

"Welcome! Welcome!" they shouted in plain English, shaking hands warmly at the same time. "Glad to see you at Pitcairn!"

One young fellow, about twenty years of age, held back a little from the boisterous greeting of his companions, and contented himself with smiling cordially and welcoming us in more subdued fashion. He had the brown skin common to all the lads, but his blue eyes and hair tinged with gold bespoke Anglo-Saxon blood, and his small arched feet and shapely hands proclaimed that blood to be gentle.

His name was Edward Christian, great-grandson of the midshipman Christian, who had led the mutineers of the *Bounty* in their attack on their captain, Bligh, and in the consequent settlement on the lonely volcanic rock in mid-ocean, the burning of their ship, and the planting of its varied cargo of all the fruits of the earth, the bringing forth of which has caused the barren rock to burst out in a richness of bloom, fragrance and beauty that makes, indeed, "the desert to blossom as the rose."

Off we started for the shore, on which, grouped picturesquely about the rocks and on the little strip of shingle that does duty for a beach in this almost inaccessible spot of lonely land, were some dozens of natives.

We were cordially welcomed by a crowd of happy-looking, comely people of all ages, the girls with their abundant tresses gracefully wreathed with flowers, and wearing each a "lais" or garland about a shapely waist or over one shoulder. The elder women with palm leaf hats or 'kerchiefs tidily knotted on their heads, and the men dressed in a rough, half-sailor fashion, but all barefooted, and most of them ragged, for clothes are the hardest things to come by in this far-off isle so abruptly cut off from the rest of the world.

Many wore the "tappa," or native cloth, made by beating out the inner bark of a sort of mulberry universal in the isles of the Pacific Ocean, and these garments were curiously marked by lines and dots in rude imitation of the printed calicoes worn by those who could boast such foreign fashions; but "tappa," being merely a kind of paper, is but poor defense against the weather in the rainy season, and unpleasantly warm wearing in the summer, so that cotton or cloth is at a high premium, and a print dress is as much an article of luxury with these islanders as a velvet robe is with us.

Incomparably the raggedest of men was a spare, sallow fellow of about forty, with an unmistakable New England cast of features and a Yankee drawl which would have become Uncle Sam himself. His name was Warren, and he was married to the prettiest and most refined-looking young woman on the island, a daughter of Edward Christian the elder, and sister to the handsome lad whom I had noticed in the boat.

Warren had deserted from a whaler that had touched at Pitcairn some eight years before our arrival, and made up his mind to cast his lot in with the simple community with which he found himself, and had married the belle of the island—and a very pretty, nice-mannered lady she was, with two chubby children, neither of whom showed the slightest trace of the rounded features that mark the imperfect evolution of the Kanaka and Maori race, which seems to be about half-way between the negro and the Aryan. Kanaka beauty, in fact, puts one in mind of the lovely but sensuous girls that used to queen it at the so-called "Creole" balls in New Orleans before the war.

Mrs. Warren, however, is, and it must be said, all the female population of this "genie of the ocean" are, perfectly modest and ladylike, quiet and reserved in manner and dignified in demeanor. The only lively laughing lassies among them are those of the Cian McCoy, who, being descended on the male side from Pat McCoy, a mutinous foretopman of the *Bounty*, have the Celtic temperament, "half sunshine, half tears," together with the blue eyes and ready wit of their ancestor.

Members of the Cian Christian, on the contrary, show the innate quiet reserve that we are accustomed to attribute to the British upper classes, and are the aristocracy of this microcosm of the Pacific, the community being always presided over by one of that family, who, like the tribal rulers of old, is priest and chieftain both, from whom there is no appeal.

The female element of Pitcairn is descended from the Kanaka girls, who followed their white husbands and lovers in the *Bounty*, on her departure from the Sandwich Islands, the presence of whom on board was a prime cause of the mutiny against Captain Bligh, who disapproved of the feminine irritation into his ship, and had ordered the sweethearts and wives to be summarily divorced and sent back to their Arcadian surroundings.

The girls hid themselves on board and did not make their appearance till the ship was in blue water, when it was plain that not even the Kanaka's dexterity in swimming could bring them safely to land if, as the skipper proposed, they should be chucked overboard.

Even in the early days of the settlement on Pitcairn, when the mutineers, in imitation of Xerxes and his army had "burned their boats," the presence of the ladies led to strife, those of the men who were wireless proposing to adopt the methods of the Romans with the Sabine lasses, and to take by force what they could not win by love, while those who had wives and sweethearts were minded to keep them at all risks.

Only the statesmanship of the Christian of that day sufficed to quiet the commotion and to persuade the unwilling bachelors to possess their souls in patience till the rising generation should arrive at marriageable age, a task which would have taxed a Gladstone's political sagacity and powers of persuasion to the utmost, and the success of which speaks well for the eloquence of the chieftain and the patience of the British lads thus condemned to choose their mates in the cradle and bring them up in the way they should go, themselves meantime withering on the virgin thorn."

The task, however, was accomplished, and in the fullness of time all were accommodated with partners, the late comers having the laugh at the others in that their Rachels, though long waited for, were young and blooming, while their rival Leahs were grown gray and blear-eyed. But this is ancient history.

We mounted the sloping, winding, rocky path leading from the beach up to a cluster of cabins, built of bamboo and thatched with neatly platted palm-leaf strips, accompanied with the crowd of natives which had received us.

Green shining leaves of the breadfruit tree, with its curious globes of farina, the sharp spears of the Spanish bayonet plants, lime shrubs, with their little verdant balls of fruit; oranges, with their golden spheres and fragrant flowers; cocoa palms, with feathery crowns about their heads and great pendulous cases of tough fibre, protecting the delicious jelly and refreshing milk within; custard apples, with crystals of grape sugar glistening in their cups of nectar and ambrosia; bananas laden with their vegetable sausages, vines of various species with their purple or amber clusters glowing in the sunlight like the jewel fruit of the Eastern tale, and flowers of all kinds, colors and scents, blooming on trees, shrubs and trellises, or wreathing the path with garlands, made the ascent a daylight dream, from which we awoke to find ourselves on a level green, on which stood Christian's pretty cottage and the schoolhouse and church combined, in which these simple folk taught their children through the week and worshipped on Sunday.

Here we were greeted by Edward Christian the elder, chief magistrate and pastor of Pitcairn, a tall, spare, grizzled man with gracious bearing as of one accustomed to rule. We visited a neat schoolhouse and heard recitations and singing that would have been creditable in a lyceum at home.

The part singing was charming, and our surprise was that the performers read easily from notes. Mr. Christian explained that two gentlemen, a German and an Englishman, had been visiting the island some years before, and a sudden storm

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Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

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Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

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Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

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INSURANCE

See 27 & 31, 1895

JAPAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.

Recently Acquired Island of Formosa
a Land of Freaks.

WILD MEN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

If Japan Succeeds in Civilizing Her New Subjects She Will Accomplish a Remarkable Feat—Savages, Dwarfs and Head-Hunters—Niggers Innumerable.

The Japanese will accomplish a task hitherto deemed hopeless if they succeed in subduing the tribes of savages which inhabit the interior of their newly-acquired island of Formosa. These wild people have maintained their independence for centuries refusing to be civilized or to submit to the yoke of the foreign invader. They dwell in the fastnesses of the mountains, and some of them are head-hunters. Bands of a peculiar network are manufactured by them expressly for the purpose of carrying such heads as may be secured incidentally in their occasional warlike forays, and one of their chiefs, when about to be executed by the Chinese who had captured him, said: "I have no fear of death. I have taken ninety-four heads, and only wanted six more to make the hundred."

These savages are of Malay stock. They say that they did not belong originally in Formosa, and described their origin by pointing to the south and showing copies of the canoes in which their ancestors are alleged to have arrived. Their garb ranges from nudity to gay-colored garments of their own weaving, made from fibers of the banana and ramie plants. They tattoo their faces and build elegant huts of bamboo, over the doorways of which are hung as trophies skulls of wild boars and apes, and sometimes tufts of Chinamen's pigtails. It is only in their territory, which strangers rarely dare to invade, that the camphor-bearing laurel grows. Consequently the camphor can only be obtained with their consent, and money is paid to the chiefs to refrain from destroying the distilling plants set up in their country. Nevertheless, trouble frequently arises and the stills are constantly being destroyed.

Several European firms are engaged in the camphor trade, and they negotiate with the savages through the intervention of the semi-civilized Hakkas or Hillmen. They make advances to the Hillmen on condition that the latter shall set up a certain number of stills and supply monthly a fixed amount of camphor at a price agreed upon. The laurel is a large forest tree. It is felled and the trunk and branches are cut into small pieces with axes, the giant of the woods being soon reduced to a heap of chips. The chips are subjected to a crude process of distillation, the camphor crystals deposited in the condensing jars being scraped out and packed in baskets. Incidentally to the operation an essential oil is obtained, which is exported under the name of camphor oil and is used for chemical purposes.

Formosa is 235 miles long and 75 miles wide, being as big as Sardinia and Corsica rolled into one. Estimates of the population vary from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, because the number of savages is unknown. The soil is bursting with fatness, and nowhere is a finer quality of tea produced. It is a great pineapple country, and a beautiful fiber is obtained from the leaves of that plant. The eastern half of the island is covered with jungles, in which grows the valuable creeper called rattan. The Spaniards took possession of Formosa in 1526, but were expelled by the Dutch in 1642. In 1661 a Chinese pirate chief named Koxinga drove away the Dutch and proclaimed himself king. Twenty-two years later the Chinese deposed his successor, and from then until now the island has been a province of the Middle Kingdom.

Formosa is a part of the great archipelago which includes the Philippines, long owned by Spain. In Japan's newly acquired island have been found skulls and skeletons of people who belonged to a race of "black dwarfs," doubtless exterminated there by the Malays. Pygmies of the same race still inhabit the Philippines. They were called Negritos, or Little Negroes, by the early Spanish settlers. Some of the smaller isles were entirely peopled by them. They call themselves Aetas; they are active, very dark, woolly, small-headed and average only four feet and seven inches in height. They are distinct from any other known people. Though so tiny, they are very muscular, using with ease bows that the strongest white man cannot string. They are wonderful runners and their senses are astonishingly acute. They distinguish by their odor fruits hidden in the thick foliage of the jungle, and recognize by smell only from what flowers the bees have gathered honey.

These dwarfs are supposed to have been the earliest inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago. They invented canoes the nautical qualities of which have astonished English sailors. Eventually they became widely scattered over the seas of that part of the world and on the mainland as well. Some tribes of them still exist in the most inaccessible and unwholesome parts of India, where they are known as "man apes," or "men of the jungles." Once upon a time they were numerous in Java, where they were wiped out by Malays who joined to murderous propensity a civilization capable of erecting the thousands of gigantic temples whose ruins today amaze the archaeological explorer in that island. Some anthropologists are of the opinion that the remains of a so-called fossil man recently found in Java are actually the bones of a little negro.

Bigger and stronger people gradually drove out and killed off these pig-

mies, who now are found occupying the interior of some of the largest islands, finding a refuge among the mountains, while the plains and coastal regions are inhabited by intruding races. This is true of Luzon, the largest member of the group of Philippines. The dwarfs were found there by the first Spanish settlers, as well as in the interior of the four other principal islands. They will have nothing to do with the Spanish, Malay or Chinese inhabitants, and intrusion upon their territory is vigorously represented. Armed as they are with poisoned arrows, the slightest scratch from which means death, they are well able to defend themselves. There are parts of Luzon in which no white man dares to set foot, and some of the smaller isles of the group remain to this day unexplored, for the same reason.

The dwarfs trade to some extent with Chinese peddlers, but in a very peculiar fashion. The peripatetic merchant deposits money in a certain spot and goes away to a distance. In return for it the savages leave in the same place such merchandise as rare gums, fine woods and the leaves and roots of valuable plants, which the peddler is able to dispose of in the cities at a great profit. They are always scrupulously honest and liberal in their dealings. The respective territories of the various tribes are bounded by chains of hill or belts of jungle, which must not be crossed without formal invitation or special permission. Occasional violations of this law cause bloody fights. The little negroes are the smallest people in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of the black dwarfs of the Congo, who are said to average four feet and two and a half inches in height.

Owing to the extreme wildness of these little people and the difficulty of approaching them, they have never been studied to any extent, except on the Andaman islands. There the race has been kept particularly pure, no intrusion by strangers having occurred. At all events there has been no settlement by foreigners, though Malays and Chinese have for centuries frequented the islands for the purpose of gathering edible swallows' nests. They have laid traps for the natives, in order to catch them and make slaves of them. On this account the pygmies have made a practice of killing mariners who chanced to be cast away on their shores. By nature they are gentle and kindly. Their morals are an improvement on those of most white people. Sexual improprieties are almost unheard of amongst them. Marriage between cousins is beginning so early.

When the H. A. A. C. gets down to work, sports can rest assured something will be done. With Charles Crane as president of the club, lovers of athletics may expect to see the best of work put forth by that body. As soon as possible after the cholera epidemic a meeting was called and, aside from deciding on a road race, lacrosse was lifted from the dust, as it were, and given a position of prominence among the list of athletic sports sanctioned by the club. Lacrosse is a game that has not been played in Honolulu before, although great talk has been made about it at certain times. The Honolulu Lacrosse Club, now extinct or nearly so, made one last spasmodic effort and then relapsed into silence. Now that the H. A. A. C. has taken hold of the game, the expectation of seeing an exhibition in the near future may be placed on a firm basis.

There are a great many people in Honolulu who enjoy a good game of football. They may think it brutal, and worse than a prize fight, and speak all manner of evil against it, but secretly they take pleasure in watching the play. The H. A. A. C. are seeking to make arrangements by which team to play against one from their own ranks can be guaranteed from Punahoa. The games of the past season were most interesting, and showed some of the very best football material, such as colleges in the States would be proud to claim. Accidents to Honolulu players have been extremely meagre. What this is due to cannot be easily fathomed. Probably it is on account of more "gentlemanly" playing than is usually witnessed in football games. The two games between teams from the U. S. S. Philadelphia and H. A. A. C. produced, perhaps, more bruises than any ever played on the islands. The Philadelphia men started to punch and the Honolulu boys returned the compliment. When two Honolulu teams play there has been made evident no such pugilistic effort.

The tennis clubs of the city have done a great deal toward the promotion of athletics, and especially their favorite game. The constant playing at the respective courts has called the attention of lovers of other sports, such as cricket, to their favorite games. Tennis is in Honolulu to stay. Following closely in the footsteps of the Pacific Tennis Club came the formation of the Beretania club, which now claims quite a large membership. Naturally the players of each club are anxious to try their skill with the racket against the other. What would be the result cannot be guessed, as each club has a number of good players. It is said a tournament will be given soon—by what club has not been learned yet. An article in the last Time stated that arrangements were nearly completed.

Criquet is by no means dead, nor does the Honolulu Cricket Club intend that any such serious result shall befall it. They have gone to work with characteristic energy, and the plan of having weekly practice games has been instituted. Saturday saw the first of these games. A large number of the members turned out for practice.

Golf has been a game long suggested for this city. In the opinion of many no better could be thought of for a tropical climate. It is distinctly a society game, such as people of Honolulu would relish in when once started. The beauty about it is that hilly ground does not interfere in the least. There are several places in the city, such as the pasture back of Punahoa, where golf links could be very easily located. A neat club house could be put up for a small sum. It is certainly in line with the enthusiasm of the present time that lovers of golf among the society people of the city should make arrangements towards introducing the game. Once started, it would undoubtedly stay.

Punahoa is doing with athletics just what the colleges in the States are—pushing them ahead for the purpose of developing physical power along with brain force. A field day will be given during the present term. New features will be introduced. Tennis courts are being laid out on the campus for the accommodation of the lovers of the game at the college.

Kamehameha school has always sanctioned athletics, and will do a great deal in that line this year. A game of baseball was played on opening day. This was enough to show the boys that they might anticipate a development in athletics during the year. It has been suggested that a field day be arranged in the near

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR ATHLETICS

No Lack of Enthusiasm Regarding All Kinds of Sport.

LACROSSE MATCH TO BE PLAYED.

Football Considered a Favorite Pastime. Cricket Practice to be Kept Up—History of Tennis and Probable Tournament Among Local Clubs—Golf.

Athletics are enjoying a good sized boom at the present time by those who favor sport of all kinds. Aquatic events have been abandoned for the year and the different boat houses present a forlorn appearance. Local sports are talking about the road race to take place two weeks from Saturday under the auspices of the H. A. A. C. There are several young men in the city who have made good records at road racing on other occasions. Naturally each one of these have numerous admirers and backers, who are praising their good points irrespective of what might have happened to them since the last race. There is no better guarantee that the race will be a success than the fact that argument as to the respective merits of local racers is beginning so early.

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MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BENSON SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

ALSO READ THIS.

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A tenth of the world is still unexplored.

future, competitors to come from Punahoa and Kamehameha.

Running, bicycling among both men and women, and other equally agreeable diversions are being indulged in by many. On the whole, Honolulu need not complain of a lack of energy in the line of physical exercise.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

He was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always a yet—but wait; let us take one thing at a time.

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets. Then came dinner, which was distributed of beef and wine. Then he would gorge himself on sardine omelettes, fried sardines, cold pies, pickled partridges, fat capons, &c., &c. Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor and a friendly courier thus describe the power that compelled him to do it? "The most turbulent executioner," said the orator; "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it convulses the fluids of the joints into chalk, and passes not until he has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense vigor."

This is not fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers are so weak and ill that what man this was? A thousand, no doubt.

Achack-a-day, however. Not kings and emperors alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the fat and the thin, are all together.

Speaking of an experience of his own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later it attacked my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and emulsions, but got no relief. In this way I was out of breath after the mouth, and I expected to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's, in North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism or dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell Lane, North Street, Hornsall, Lincolnshire, England, 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The joints all swelled and became worse in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true care for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 10, West Hill, Southampton Street, Headington, October 26, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his不堪 digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, with other symptoms of rheumatism. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and Mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions.

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WITH A

"KOMBI" AND POCKET KODAK.

Every one who saw our "NO. 2 BULLET" was more than pleased with the work done by them. The only fault we had to find was that we did not have enough of them to satisfy the demand. Come and look at the

Pocket Kodak \$5.50.

(Loaded for 12 Pictures.)

Makes pictures large enough to be good for contact printing and good enough to enlarge to any reasonable size. "One button does it. You press it." Weighs only 5 ounces. HERE! ANOTHER!

KOMBI! KOMBI! KOMBI!

(Loaded for Twenty-five pictures.)

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

WE'RE NOT ALL ALIKE.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal—Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE



The boat boys say business is
improving slightly.

The Hawaii is undergoing a
thorough overhauling.

The Mariposa will be due from
the Colonies on the 17th.

The Oceanic wharf is nearly
cleared of the Australia's cargo.

The next steamer from the Coast
will be the Australia, due October
21st.

The schooner Ka Moi was busy
yesterday taking on sugar mill
machinery for Kohala plantation.

The bark Matilda went on the
marine railway yesterday for re-
pairs.

The sloop Kawaihina came in
from Oahu ports yesterday after-
noon.

The Likelike sailed for Maui
and Hawaii ports late yesterday
afternoon.

The Waimanalo will not go out
again until the quarantine has
been lifted.

The Kaala sailed yesterday
morning with provisions and sup-
plies for Oahu ports.

The R. P. Rithet was to leave
San Francisco two days after the
departure of the Albert.

The sailors of the Marie Hack-
feld have got over their fit of in-
subordination and are at work
again.

The Mikahala hauled over to
the Inter-Island wharf yester-
day morning. Her repairs have
been completed.

The Mikahala went into quaran-
tine at 4 p.m. yesterday. She will
leave on her regular route to Kauai
next Friday afternoon.

The Kinai sails for Maui and
Hawaii ports at 10 a.m. today.
She has been in port since the
breaking out of cholera in the city.

There are 400 tons of freight left
on the Pacific Mail wharf from the
Aloha, W. G. Irwin, Andrew Welch
and Miowera. It will probably be
delivered during the day.

The barks Amy Turner from
New York, Alden Grove from Liver-
pool, R. P. Rithet from San
Francisco, and the ship H. Hack-
feld from New York, are all due at
this port.

A native was busy yesterday
diving for the rails which fell over-
board from the Marie Hackfeld.
It was necessary for him to get a
special permit from the Board of
Health on account of the restric-
tion placed upon persons entering
the water.

The Marie Hackfeld has finished
discharging her cargo of general
merchandise at the Nuanuan street
wharf. She will haul over to the
railroad wharf Saturday morning
to discharge machinery for Ewa
plantation. The cargo of general
merchandise came out of the vessel
in the very best of condition.

Seattle has under way a project
for a waterway known as the Puget
Sound and Lake Washington Ship
Canal. The project has been under
consideration many years, and it
starts with a local subscription of
\$500,000, the total cost being, it is
expected, about \$7,000,000. The
canal is only about four miles long,
but it has to be cut through a
couple of hills, and it is to be 80
feet wide at the bottom and 26 feet
deep at low tide. Lake Washington,
which is 20 miles long by from 5 to 6 miles
wide, will then form a fine fresh-
water haven for ships.—Ex.

RAMIE CLOTH.

**Material From Which Part of the
Defender's Sails Are Made.**

One of the features in the Defend-
er's rigging was the use of ramie
cloth for the balloon canvas. It is
asserted that the cloth is stronger
when wet than when dry, and very
close in fibre, consequently not al-
lowing any wind to pass through it.
It is thus said to be admirably
adapted for light canvas, and so far
it has proved satisfactory.

Ramie is a plant belonging to
the nettle family, which is very
largely cultivated in China. From
it is manufactured a very strong
and durable fabric, which can be
dyed in any shade or color and is
affected little by moisture. It has
three times the strength of Russian
hemp, while its filaments can be
separated to almost the fineness of
silk. In England, France and Ger-
many it is woven into a great
variety of fabrics, and when mixed
with silk it is used for dress goods.

The James Makae and W. G.
Hill are due from Kauai and Ha-
waii respectively today.

What Nations Eat.

A statistician compiles the fol-
lowing figures, showing the cost of
nourishment for the various na-
tions: The average Englishman
consumes \$250 worth of food a
year; Germans and Austrians,
\$216 worth; Frenchmen, \$212;
Italians, \$110, and the Russians,
only \$96 worth of eatables per
year. In the consumption of meat
the English-speaking nations are
so in the lead, with 128 pounds
of meat a year per capita of the
population, the Frenchmen using
95 pounds; Austrians, 79; Ger-
mans, 72; Italians, 52, and Rus-
sians, 50 pounds of meat per year.
The consumption of bread, how-
ever, is reversed, being compared
to that of meat. The English use
410 pounds a year; the French-
men, 355; the Austrians, 605; Ger-
mans, 620; Spanish, 640; Itali-
ans, 660, and the Russians, 725
pounds of bread per year.

The James Makae and W. G.
Hill are due from Kauai and Ha-
waii respectively today.



introduce the manufacture of ramie
into the United States, but hith-
erto not with any great success. It
can be grown in this country, and
several farmers in the Southern
States have large areas of ramie
under cultivation. Secretary Rusk
a few years ago ordered a special
report on the cultivation of ramie in
this country. The report said that
while the farmers were willing
to start raising ramie, they
wanted to be assured first that
there was a market for it. There
would at once be a market for it if
some cheap and practicable
machine could be invented for decorti-
cating the fibre. This is the greatest
difficulty to be overcome before the
United States can number ramie
among its exports.

More than 100 machines have
been invented for cleaning or de-
gumming the fibre, none of which
is a success. Until a machine will
do this work economically and
speedily, the manufacture of ramie,
both here and abroad, will never
reach very great proportions.

In China, where labor is cheap,
it is done by hand, and is made
into the shade the recent performances
on the English and Scotch railways,
and keeps the championship for speed
on land in the United States. The
train on the New York Central and
Hudson River Railroad made an av-
erage speed of sixty-four and one-
third miles an hour, after deducting
the time in stops at stations, while
the English record is sixty-three and
one-fourth miles an hour.

The train was composed of four
heavy cars, a combination of smoking
and baggage car weighing 83,470
pounds, two coaches which weighed
respectively \$2,140 pounds and \$3,700
pounds, and a privy car, the Mar-
quita, weighing 109,000 pounds. The
combined weight of the four cars was
358,310 pounds. The train was like
that of the Empire State express, ex-
cept that instead of the drawing room
car used in the regular service there
was a private car of the same weight.

In August, 1888, the Scotch Express
on the London and Northwestern
Railway of England, after a series of
races between that line and the Great
Northern Railway, was run from
London to Edinburgh, 400 miles, in
433 minutes, being an average of 55.4
miles per hour, with a train weighing
ninetys tons, exclusive of the locomotive.

It is hereby ordered, that FRIDAY, the 15th day
of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
at the Court Room of said Court, the said Probate
Court, and the same is hereby appointed the time
when and where any person interested may
appear and show cause why said will should not
be admitted to probate or why Letters Testa-
mentary thereto should not be made.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., October 4, 1895.
By the Court: **GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VEHICLES IN PORT.

SHIPMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Ger b k J C Glade, Stege, Denmark.
Am ship S. H. Hitchcock, Gates, San Fran-
cisco. Bk Andrei Welch, Drew, San Francisco.
Bk Matilda Swenson, Port Townsend.
Bk C D Bryant, Jacobsen, Laysan Island.
Ship S. H. Hitchcock, Gates, San Fran-
cisco. S. H. Hitchcock, Liverpool.
Schr Berrie Minor, Haven, Europe.
Bark Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels Where from Due.
Amy Turner, New York ... Due
Bark E. P. Rithet ... S. F. ... Due
Brk Alden Grove, Liverpool ... Due
Ger b k J C Pfleider, Bremen ... Due
Brk S. H. Hitchcock, Liverpool ... Due
R. M. S. Mariposa, Colonies ... Oct 17
O. S. S. Mariposa, Colonies ... Oct 21
O. S. S. Mariposa, Colonies ... Oct 21
G. A. S. Wairimo, Colonies ... Nov 2
O. S. S. Coptic, China ... Nov 6
O. S. S. City of Peking, China ... Dec 6
Brk Paul Isenberg ... Liverpool ... Dec 30

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.
Stmr Waisaleale, Gregory, from Lahaina.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.
Bark Albert, Griffiths, from San Fran-
cisco.
Schr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from cir-
cuit of Oahu.
Schr Likelike, Wiesbarth, from Maui and
Hawaii.
Stmr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of
Oahu.
Schr Ka Moi, Manu, from Lahaina.

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Stmr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of
Oahu.
Schr Ka Moi, Manu, from Lahaina.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.
Bikine Amelia, Ward, for Eureka.

Birk W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Fran-
cisco.

Schr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Nau-
moku, Hanamaulu, Koloa, Elele and
Hanapepe.

Schr Mokoli, McGregor, for Kauakai,
Kamalo, Pukao, Halawa, Wailau,
Pelekun, Kalaupapa, Lahaina and Awa-
luna, Lanai.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

Schr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui and
Hawaii.

Schr Waisaleale, Gregory, for Lahaina.

Schr Likelike, Wiesbarth, from Maui and
Hawaii.

Schr Kaala, Brown, from circuit of
Oahu.

Schr Ka Moi, Manu, from Lahaina.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.

Schr Likelike, Wiesbarth, for Hawaii and
Maui.

BORN.

FAGGEROOS—In this city, October 8,
1895, to the wife of V. J. Faggeroos, a
daughter.

What Nations Eat.

A statistician compiles the fol-
lowing figures, showing the cost of
nourishment for the various na-
tions: The average Englishman
consumes \$250 worth of food a
year; Germans and Austrians,
\$216 worth; Frenchmen, \$212;
Italians, \$110, and the Russians,
only \$96 worth of eatables per
year. In the consumption of meat
the English-speaking nations are
so in the lead, with 128 pounds
of meat a year per capita of the
population, the Frenchmen using
95 pounds; Austrians, 79; Ger-
mans, 72; Italians, 52, and Rus-
sians, 50 pounds of meat per year.
The consumption of bread, how-
ever, is reversed, being compared
to that of meat. The English use
410 pounds a year; the French-
men, 355; the Austrians, 605; Ger-
mans, 620; Spanish, 640; Itali-
ans, 660, and the Russians, 725
pounds of bread per year.

The James Makae and W. G.
Hill are due from Kauai and Ha-
waii respectively today.

SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

America Holds Championship on
Land as Well as Sea.

Empire State Express Travels 436 1-2
Miles in 407 Minutes—British
Record Knocked Out.

A special train, running from this
city to Buffalo to break all previous
records by rail, was observed by thousands
of persons along the line of the
New York Central and Hudson River
Railway recently, says the New York
Tribune. At nearly every station of
the railroad there was a crowd of people
waiting to see the flyer go past. The
best locomotives of the railroad were
being locomotives in the race against
time, and it attracted unusual interest.

The train beat previous records for
sustained speed on railways, both in
this country and in Europe, making
the run of 436 miles between New
York and East Buffalo in less than
seven hours. This achievement puts
into the shade the recent performances
on the English and Scotch railways,
and keeps the championship for speed
on land in the United States. The
train on the New York Central and
Hudson River Railroad made an av-
erage speed of sixty-four and one-
third miles an hour, after deducting
the time in stops at stations, while
the English record is sixty-three and
one-fourth miles an hour.

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